Letter President Roosevelt Accepting the Nomination

NOTIFICATION TO COUNTRY

What Republican Party Has Done.

Reasons Given as to Why It Should Remain in Control.

All Its Promises Have Been Kept Government Wisely and Economically Administered.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., Sept. 19,-Th President, in accepting the nomination of the Republican National convention for the Presidency, gives out the fol-

Hon, J. G. Cannon, Chairman of the No-tification Committee.

My Dear Sir —I accept the nomination for the Presidency tendered me by the republican National convention, and containly approve the platform adopted by it, in writing this letter there are certain joints upon which I desire to lay especial

It is difficult to find out from the ut-orances of our opponents what are the cal Issues upon which they propose to wage this campaign. It is not unfair to say that, having abandoned most of the winciples upon which they have insisted juring the last eight years, they now seem at a loss, both as to what it is that hey really believe, and as to how firmly hey shall assert their belief in anything, a fact, it is doubtful if they venture reso-utely to press a single issue, as soon as y to press a single issue, as soon as raise one they shrink from it and to explain it away. Such an atti-is the probably inevitable result of effort to improvise convictions; for thus improvised, it is natural that should be held in a tentative man-

Do Not Have to Guess.

party now in control of the Govern fulfilled. But in addition to meeting and solving the problems which were the issues in these campaigns, it also became iscessary to meet other problems which wore after election, and it is no small part of our claim to public confidence that these were solved with the same success that had attended the solution of those cancerning which the battles at the polls were fought. In other words, our governmental officiency proved equal not only to the tasks that were anticipated, but to doing each unanticipated task as it arose.

Willing to Rest Case.

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When the contest of 1896 was decided, the question of the war with Spain was soil an forme. When the contest of 1990 was decided, the scape which the Isthmian canal question ultimately took could not have been foreseen. But the same qualities which enabled those responsible for making and administering the laws at Washington to deal successfully with the tariff and the currency, enabled them also to deal with the Spanish war and the same qualities which enabled them to act wisely in the Philippinus, and in Cubaniso enabled them to do their duty as regards the problems connected with the truth and to secure the building of the Isthmian canal. We are content to rest our case before the American people upon the fact that to adherence to a lofty ideal we have added proved governmental efficiency. Therefore, our promises may surely be trusted as regards any itsue that is now before the people and we may equally be trusted to deal with an each is now before the people and we may equally be trusted to deal with any problem which may hereafter arise.

So well has the work been done that our so well has the work been done that our opponents do not venture to recite the facts about our policies or acts, and then oppose them. They attack them only when they have first misrepresented them; for a truthful recital would leave no room for adverse comment.

What Was Done in Panama.

Panama offers an instance in point. Our opposents can criticise what we did in Panama only on condition of misstating what was done. The Administration behaved throughout not only with good faith, but with extraordinary pattence and large generosity toward those with whom it dealt. It was also miniful of American interests. It acted in strict compilance with the law passed by Congress, liad not Panama been promptly recognized, and the transit across the isthmus kept open, in accordance with our treaty l, and the transfer with our treaty open, in accordance with our treaty is and obligations, there would have ed endless guerilla warfare and pos-foreign compileations while all ensued endless gucrilla warfare and possibily foreign complications while all
chance of building the canal would have
been deferred, certainly for years, perhaps for a generation or more. Criticism
of the action in this matter is simply criticism of the only possible action which
could have secured the building of the
canal; as well as the peace and quiet
which we were, by treaty, bound to preserve along the line of transit across the
lethmus. The service rendered this country in securing the perpetual right to construct maintain, operate, and defend the
canal was so great that our opponents do
not venture to raise the issue in straightforward fashion. For if so raised there
would be no issue. The decisive action
which brought about this beneficent resuit was the exercise by the President of
the powers vested in him, and in him
alone by the Constitution. the powers vested in him, and in him alone, by the Constitution; the power to recognize foreign governments by entering into diplomatic relations with them, and the power to make treaties which, when ratified by the Senate, become under the Constitution. der the Constitution part of the supreme

Several Pertinent Questions. Do our opponents object to the settl anxious to respect the rights of others than insistent that the rights of Americans be respected in return As for the navy, it has been and is now the most potent guarantee of peace; and it is such chiefly because it is formidable, and ready

Pension Order No. 78.

When our opponents speak of "encreachments" by the Executive upon the authority of Congress or the Judiciary, apparently the act they ordinarily have in view is Pension Order No. 78, Issued under the authority of existing law. This order directed that bereafter any veteran of the Civil war who had reached the age of & should be presumptively entitled to the pursion of six dollars a month given under the dependent pension law to those whose capacity to earn their livelihood by manual labor has been decreased 50 per cent, and that by the time the age of 70 was reached the presumption should be that the physical disability was complete; the age being treated as an evidential fact in each case. This order was made in the performance of a duty imposed upon the President by an act of Congress, which requires the Executive to make regulations to govern the subordinates of the pension office in determining who are entitled to pensions. President Cleveland had already exercised this power by a regulation which declared that 75 should be set as the age at which total disability should be conclusively presumed. Similarly President McKinley established 65 as the age at which half disability should be conclusively presumed. The regulation now in question, in the exercise of the same power, supplemented these regulations made under Presidents Cleveland and McKinley.

Caring for War Veterans. Pension Order No. 78.

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The men who fought for union and for liberty in the years from 1861 to 1865 not only saved this nation from ruin, but rendered an inestimable service to all mankind. We of the United States owe the fact that today we have a country to wint they did, and the nation has decreed by law that no one of them, if disabled from earning his own living, shall lack the pension to which he is entitled, not only as a matter of gratitude, but as a matter of justice. It is the policy of the Republican party, steadily continued through many years, to treat the veterans of the Civil war in a spirit of broad liberality. The order in question carried out this policy, and is justified not merely on legal grounds, but also on grounds of public morality. It is a matter of common knowledge that when the average man who depends for his wages upon bodily labor has reached the ago of & his earning ability is in all probability less by half than it was when he was in his prime; and that by the time he has reached the age of 70 he has probably lost all carning ability. If there is doubt upon this point let the doubter examine the employees doing manual labor in any great manufactory or on any great railroad, and find out how large is the proportion of men between the ages of 62 and 70, and whether these men are still employed at the highly paid tasks which they did in their prime. As a matter of fact, many railroads pension their employees when they have reached these ages, and in nations where old age pensions prevail they always begin somewhere between the two limits thus set. It is easy to test our opponents' sincerity in this matter, The order in question is

hes on the ground that too much, metimes on the ground that too little, s been done. Some of our opponents applain because under the anti-trust and omplain because under the anti-trist ain interstate commerce laws sults were un-lertaken which have been successful thers, because suits were not undertaken bemocratic State convention in New York dealt with the anthracite coal strike by demanding in deliberate and for-mal fashion that the National Govern-ment should take possession of the coal fields; yet champions of that convention's

Position of Opponents.

political expediency, but of permanent organic policy. In 1896 and again in 1900 for sighted men, without regard to their party feality in the past joined to work against what they recarded as a debased monetary system. The policies which they championed have been steadfastly adhered to by the administration; and by the act of March 14, 1900. Congress established the single gold standard as the measure of our monetary value. This act received the support of every Republican except one in the Senate. Of our opponents, eleven supported it in the House and two in the Senate; and 150 opposed it in the House and twenty-eight in the Senate. The record of the last seven years proves that the party now in power can be trusted to take the additional action necessary to improve and strengthen our monetary system, and that our opponents cannot be so trusted. The fundamental fact is that in a popular Government such as ours no policy is irrevocably settled by law unless the people keep in control of the Government men who believe in that policy us a matter of deep-rooted conviction. Laws can always be revoked. It is the spirit and the purpose of those responsible for their enactment and administration which must be fixed and unchangeable. It is idle to say that the monetary standard of the nation is irrevocably fixed so long as the party which at the last election cast approximately 46 per cent of the total vote refuses to put in its platform any statement that the question is settled. A determination to remain silent cannot be accepted as equivalent to a recentation, Until our opponents as a party explicitly adopt the views which we hold and upon which we have acted and are acting in the matter of a sound currency, the only real way to keep the question from becoming unsettled is to keep the Republican party in power.

Friend of Labor.

As for what our opponents say in reference to capital and labor, individual or corporate, here again all we need by way of answer is to point to what we have actually done, and to say that if continued in power we shall continue to carry out the policy we have been pursuing, and to execute the laws as resolutely and fearlessly in the future as we have executed them in the past. In my speech of acceptance I said:

"We recognize the organization of capital and the organization of labor as natural outcomes of our industrial system. We recognize the organization of capital and the organization of labor as natural outcomes of our industrial system. Each kind of organization is to be favored so long as it acts in a spirit of justice and of regard for the rights of others. Each is to be granted the full protection of the law, and each in turn is to be held to a strict obedience to the law; for no man is above it and no man below it. The humblest individual is to have his rights safeguarded as scrupulously as those of the strongest organization, for each is to receive justice, no more and no less. The problems with which we have to deal in our modern industrial and social life are manifold, but the spirit in which it is necessary to approach their solution is simply the spirit of honesty, of courage, and of common sense."

Dealing With Trusts.

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The action of the Attorney-General in enforcing the anti-trust and interstate commerce laws, and the action of the last Conscress in enlarging the scope of the interstate commerce law, and in creating the Department of Commerce and Labor, with a bureau of corporations, have for the first time opened a chance for the

the administration preceding President McKinley's is concerned; but it has no application at all to Republican administration. It is also undoubtedly true that what is most needed is "officials having both the disposition and the courage to "Dila" is precisely ent administration

Protects the Individual.

So far as the rights of the individual wage-worker and the individual capitalist are concerned, both as regards one another, as regards the public, and as regards organized capital and labor, the position of the administration has been so clear that there is no excuse for misrepresenting it, and no ground for opposing it unless misrepresented. Within the limits defined by the rational constitution the national administration has sought to secure to each man the full

No Discrimination Shown

tive-born and naturalized citizens in according them protection while they are abroad, equality of treatment being required by the laws of the United States. These orders to our agents abroad have been repeated again and again, and are treated as the fundamental rule of conduct laid down for them, proceeding upon the theory "that all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries, are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native-born citizens." In issuing passports the State department never discriminates, or al-ludes to any man's religion; and in grant-ing to every American citizen, native or naturalized, Christian or Jew, the same passport, so far as it has power it insists that all foreign Governments shall accept the passport as orima fucle proof that that all foreign Governments shall accept the passport as prima facle proof that the person therein described is a citizen of the United States and entitled to pro-tection as such. It is a standing order to every American diplomatic and Consular officer to protect every American citizen, of whatever faith, from unjust molestastringently required to comply with this

of our opponents that negotiations be begun to secure equal treatment of all Americans from those Governments which do not now accord it, shows either ignorance of the facts or insincerity. Northeange of policy in the method or man ner of negotiation would add effective ness to what the State department has done and is doing. The steady pres which the department has been kee up in the past will be continued in the future. This administration has on all proper occasions given clear expression to the belief of the American people that discrimination and oppression because of American convictions in this regard we have gone to the very limit of diplomatic

Insincerity of Democrats.

It is a striking evidence of our opponents' Insincerity in this matter that with their demand for radical action by the State department they couple a demand for a reduction in our small militury establishment. Yet they must know that the heed paids to our protests against ill-treatment of our clitzens will be exactly proportionate to the belief in our ability to make these protests effective should the need arise.

Our opponents have now declared themselves in favor of the Civil Service law, the repeal of which they demanded in 1890 and in 1896. If consistent, they should have gone one step further and congratulated the country upon the way in which the Civil Service law is now administered, and the way in which the classified service has been extended. The exceptions from examinations are fewer by far than ever before, and are confined to individual cases, where the application of the rules would be impracticable, unwise, unjust, or unnecessary. The administration of the great body of the classified civil service is free from politics, and appointments and removals have been put upon a business basis. Statistics show that there is little difference.

As to the Tariff.

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Finally, we come to cortain matters upon which our opponents do in their platform of principles definitely take is sue with us, and where, if they are sincere, their triumph would mean disaster to the country. But exactly as it is impossible to call attention to the present promises and past record of our opponents without accuming offensive, so it is impossible to compare their platform with their other and later official utterances and not create doubt as to their sincerity. In their private or unofficial utterances many of them frankly advance this immincerity as a merit, taking the position that as regards the points on which I am about to speak they have no facenting from the policies now established, and that therefore they can be

Cites a Former Utterance. The question of tariff revision, speak

Effect of Wilson Bill.

What Is Best for Country.

What Is Best for Country.

Of course, if our opponents are not sincere in their proposal to abolish the system of a protective tariff, there is no use in arguing the matter at all, save by pointing out again that if on one great issue they do not mean what they say, it is hardly safe to trust them on any other issue. But if they are sincere in this matter, then their advent to power would mean domestic misfortune and misery as widespread and far-reaching as that which we saw ten years ago. When they speak of protection as "robbery," they of course must mean that it is immoral to enact a tariff designed (as is the present protective tariff) to secure to the American wage-worker the benefit of the American wage-worker the benefit of the American wage-worker the sense as "robbery," therby giving it a moral relation, is not merely rhetorical; it is on its face false. The question of what tariff is best for our people is primarily one of expediency, to be determined not on abstract academic grounds but in the light of experience. It is a matter of business, for fundamentally ours is a business people—manufacturers, merchants, farmers, wage-workers professional men, all alike. Our experience as a people in the past has certainly not shown us that we could afford in this matter to follow those professional counselors who have confined themselves to study in the closet; for the actual working of the tariff has emphatically contradicted their theories. From time to time schedules must undoubtedly be rearranged and readjusted to meet the shifting needs of the country; but this can with safety be done only by those who are committed to the cause of the protective system. To uproot and destroy that system would be to insure the protective system. To uproot and destroy that system would be to insure the protective system. To uproot and destroy that system would be to insure the protective system or application in the starvation of the wage-worker. Yet, if protective system would be to insure the protective system would be t of the general national prostration last ing from 1893 to 1897. If a protective tar ing from 1853 to 1857. If a protective tariff is either "unconstitutional" or "robbery," then it is just as unconstitutional,
just as much robbery, to revise it down,
still leaving it protective, as it would be
to enact it. In other words our opponents have committed themselves to the
destruction of the protective principle in
the tariff, using words which if honestly
used forbid them from permitting this
principle to obtain in even the smallest
degree.

No Reciprocity Without Protection.

Our opponents assert that they believe in reciprocity. Their action on the most important reciprocity treaty recently ne-gotiated—that with Cuba—does not bear

Farmer Equally Benefited. The farmer has benefited quite as mucl

dustrious, form the basis of all the other nechevements of the American people and are more fruitful than all their other resources. The men on those six million farms receive from the protective tariff what they most need, and that is the bost of all possible markets. All other classes depend upon the farmer, but the farmer in turn depends upon the market they furnish him for his produce. The annual output of our agricultural products is nearly four billions of dollars. Their increase in value has been predigious, although agriculture has languished in most other constries, and the main factor in this increase is the corresponding increase of our manufacturing industries. American farmers have prospered because the growth of their market has kept pace with the growth of their farms. The additional market continually furnished for agricultural products by domestic manufacturers has been far in excess of the outlet to other lands. An export trade in farm products is necessary to glispose of our surplus; and the export trade of our farmers, both in animal products and in plant products, has very largely increased. Without the calarged bome market to keep this surplus down, we should have to reduce production or else feed the world at less than the cost of production. In the forty years ending in lies the total value of farm property increased twelve and a half billions of dollars; the farmer gaining even more during this period than the manufacturer. Long ago over-production would have chacked the marvelous development of our mational agriculture, but for the steadily increasing demand of American manufacturers for farm products required as ruw materials for speadily expanding laduatries. The farmer has become dependent upon the manufacturer to utilize that portion of his product which does not go directly to food supply.

Manufacturer Direct Customer.

Manufacturer Direct Customer. In 1900 52 per cent, or a little over half, of he total value of the farm products of the

In 1900 f2 per cent, or a little over half, of the total value of the farm products of the mation was consumed in manufacturing incustries as the raw materials of the facieries. Evidently the manufacturer is the farmer's best and most direct customer. Moreover, the American manufacturer purchases his farm supplies almost exclusively in his own country. Nine-tenths of all the raw materials of every kind and description consumed in American manufactories are of American production. The manufacturing establishments tend steadily to migrate into the heart of the great agricultural districts. The center of the manufacturing industry in 1900 was near the middle of Ohlio, and it is moving westward at the rate of about thirty miles in every decade; and this movement is invertible and the value of farm lands. Local causes, notably the competition between new farm lands and old farm lands, tend here and there to obscure what is happening, but it is as certain as the operation of any economic law, that in the country as a whole, farm values will continue to increase as the partnership between manufacturer and farmer grows more intimate through further advance of industrial science. The American manufacturer never could have placed this nations of the world if he had not had behind him, securing him every variety of raw material, the exhaustless resources of the American farm, developed by the skill and the enterprise of intelligent and educated American farm, developed by the skill and the enterprise of intelligent and clucated American farmers. On the other band, the debt of the farmers to the manufacturers is equally heavy, and the future of American agriculture is bound up in the future of American manufacturers. The two industries have become, under the economic policy of our Government, so

Beneficent Results of

Why Expenses Inch The prime reason why the the Government have heres years is to be found in the people, after mature in deemed it wise to have certain

Wrong Doers Hunted

Wrong Doers Huntel
The public work of the thas never been conducted and degree of honesty and discovering the present time and a spraise belongs to these officers where the administrates models of their kind. Of come to caselonally occurred, but he consistently stamped out, no party in dealing with ano party in dealing with a have hunted down without the wrong-doer in the service wrong-doer in the service whom it was possible by the whome it was possible by the whome the service of the service of

Our Possessions in the B

Our opponents promise here the Philippine islands, are confronted by the fact the reconcilable differences of the